

A
DISCOURS
OF
DUNKIRK,
With some
REFLEXES
UPON
The late Surrender thereof, &c.

And other Additions,
By a knowing and very worthy Person.

L O N D O N :

Printed by J. C. for Samuel Speed, at the
Rainbow in Fleetstreet. 1664.

25410000

25410000

25410000



25410000

25410000

25410000

25410000

25410000



A Discours of

DUNKIRK.



I can hardly be paralleld in Story, That any place of such Defence, as *Dunkirk* pretends to be, had more various turns of Fortune, and change of *Masters* in so short a revolution of time; For this is the Fifth *New-Master* that *Dunkirk* hath had in less then the compass of XX years, wherof fower of them got Her by *Force*; Which makes the World much question the strength and *tenableness* therof.

The late Surrender that *England* made of this Town to the *French*, though it was a pure *Act of State*, (therefore not disputable
by

by any) yet being a business of that general concernment, and so open to the Eye of the world, it hath ministred matter of much Talk, and banding of Opinions among the *Critiques* of the Times, as well Forreiners as Others.

The dessein of this small Tract is to set down the Arguments *Pro* and *Contra*, relating to this great Action: For according to the Rule of the Schools, *Contraria juxta se posita magis elucescunt*; Contraries put cross grow more cleer. And as out of the Collision of Flint and Steel, ther issues forth *Fire*, so by confrontation, and clash of Argument, *Truth* comes to appear more perspicuous.



The Affirmatif Arguments for detaining of Dunkirk.

1. **I***t flood convenient to invade Flanders, France, and some Territories of the Hollanders.*

2. *It might have served for a Nursery of training up Soldiers.*

3. *It had secured Navigation, and the Traffick of his Majesties Subjects.*

4. *It might have bin brought to have bin a Porto Franco, a Free Port, and so have advanced Trade.*

5. *It had bin a Repute for England to have kept it, And a Disparagement to part with it.*

This I beleeve is all that can be said for the Affirmatif part.

Before

BEfore Arguments be produced to the contrary, tis expedient that this distinction should precede, *Viz.*

*That there are Forren Possessions or
Places of two sorts.*

1. Ther are some that are got by the discovery of the Marchant, where finding the Clime temperat, the Soyle healthful, and proper, by the help of *Industry*, to produce some Staple Commodities that may feed Trade, and be fit for *Sale* or *Barter*, He takes firm footing, puts in his Spade, and Plants. Such Transmarin Possessions carry many advantages with them; They increase Shipping and Seamen; They disburden the Kingdome of superfluous People; They nourish and improve Mutual Commerce, and all this while consume nothing of the Publique Trefure, but are able to subsist of themselves, The Souverain Prince giving only his Royal Protection, encouragement and countenance, with fit Governors therunto: *Virginia, Maryland, the Bermudas, Barbados*, with others of the *Caribbe*

ribbe Islands, and divers more in the Indies, are places of this nature, as *Jamayca*, &c. And ther are great hopes that in *Afric Tanager* will prove so, with other extraordinary advantages besides.

2. But there are other *Forren* Possessions which cannot support themselves either by benefit of Trade, or Contributions of the adjacent Country, but are meerly maintained by Præsidial Forces or Garison, and by the exported treasure of the possessing Prince. *England* in Ages passd hath had divers *Forren* places of this quality, But twas dayly found, That they still Exhausted her Treasure and Armories; They encreasd her cares and trouble; They begot Jelousies in her Neighbours; They disturbd her repose and quietude at home, *England* slept best when she was without any such. And in the procedure of this Discourse, I beleeve *Dunkirk* will appear to be a place of that nature.

This Distinction going before, we will now take the *Affirmatif* Arguments for keeping of *Dunkirk* in their order.

Touching the first three, Tis tru that
B Dun-

Dunkirk by the site thereof, stands for a convenient Inlet into *Flanders*, and the Territories annexd ; But for *France* and the United Provinces, ther is another Prince's Country interposd before an Army can enter any of them, but may be interrupted, unless leave be granted ; And to *force* a passage would be an infringement of the peace by the one party ; And to *permit* a passage may be a breach of Article by the other part , being in friendship with both.

But touching the foresaid Nations , ther be choice of other places, and bold coasts far cheaper for *England*, and more *accessible*, and easie to be made use of for an Invasion in case of a war, without keeping such a costly Key as *Dunkirk* , yet not knowing when we shold have occasion to make use of it, In regard His Majesty is at present in good terms with the said Nations , and like to continue so for the future, His Inclinations propending naturally rather to Peace then War , according to the Genius of his two blessed Immediat Predecessors. Now the keeping still of *Dunkirk* wold have inevitably drawn a War upon us, and perchance from all the three. And let this suffice for an answer *in part* to the first three

three Arguments, till we proceed further,

Touching the other Argument, *viz.* that *Dunkirk* might have served for a Seminary of Soldiers which *England* might have made use of in time of need ; To this tis answerd, That the hundred and thirty thousand Pounds Sterling that went yearly to maintain those Soldiers in *Dunkirk*, (and towards the fortifying thereof) which exported mony may be said to be like the Soul of *Judas*, which never came back again, as the *Italian* hath it ; I say, that huge sum wold be far better spent at home within the Land to maintain a Military actual strength for security of Prince and Peeple against any Civil Insurrection, by constant Regiments of Horse and Foot ashore, and a Squadron of lusty men of War at Sea, both which the Moneys that were transported weekly to *Dunkirk*, will be able to keep in constant pay.

Touching the first Argument, *viz.* That the keeping of *Dunkirk* wold have securd Navigation and Traffic ; Tis answerd, That the next yeer after that *England* had a Garison and Governour in *Dunkirk*, the town of *Ostend* & those of *Biscay* did us more mischief far then *Dunkirk* ever had done in

so short a time : for the *Dunkirk*-Men of War going to those places, ther were ships of ours of greater bulks , and richer burdens taken then before ; the strength and soule of *Dunkirk* passing as it were by a kind of *transmigration* into those places. Moreover , observable it is , That when *Queen Elizabeth* was advisd by the *Hollanders* to take *Dunkirk* , the matter being referred to her Privy Council, after much deliberation it was resolved , That *England* was better without *Dunkirk* then *with* it , and that for divers reasons of State ; One whereof was , That it wold be a means that *English* Ships of a greater burden wold be built , and cause her Marchant-men to go better armd abroad , and with stouter Vessels , which in case of necessity might serve the Public.

Touching security of Trade ; Tis well known that *England* hath Ports and Castles of her own , to make her Seas narrow enough for Her , to check and give Law to any that shall sayle in her Channels , and consequently to defend her Marchants and others without the help of *Dunkirk* : But touching *Trade* it self , Now that *Dunkirk* is in Other hands, it will be much more advantageous

vantagious unto *England* in point of Trade; for while we kept it, ther was scarce any Commerce at all in that Town, or the Country about it; And far less now since the *French* have had it.

Touching the making of *Dunkirk* a Free-Port (or a kind of *Sound* as that in the *Baltik*) tis but a *sandy* Conceit, For the Nations round about being but ill inclin'd unto us in this particular, we shold not have bin able to have beaten any considerable Trade into the Inland Countries unless we had *forc'd* it, which could not have bin done without a violation of the Peace.

Besides, how much this wold have prejudic'd our so long settled Staples in *Dort*, and *Hamborough*, let any man judge: But the truth is, *Dunkirk* is not a place proper for a *Free Port*, because tis made a Port rather by *Chance* then by *Nature*; for tis observ'd that the Harbour which goes from *Maraikie* to *Dunkirk*, together with the *Splinter*, is accidentally caus'd by the great Scowre that proceeds from the check, or reverberations and Eadies which the stream receaves that runs from the West twixt *Dover* and *Callis*, by the Cliffs which jett out from the English shore; And the
shore

shore on that side being all sand, was easily in tract of time worn into a Harbour. But such Harbours have bin known to alter as the points of the Cliffs did wear out and vary, or as the sands did fill, or were washd away : wherof divers Examples may be produced, as the Port of *Staveren* in *Friseland*, which was once a Town of much Traffik, but now is become a poor place, the Haven being choakd up with sand. Adde hereunto, that scarce any Boat can come to *Dunkirk* upon low water, but the Keele will be grating upon the sands all along; nor can any ship of any great burden come near her but upon a Spring-tyde. Tis also a wild kind of Harbor lying open to the Sea, without any windings or highland shelter : so that let the wind blow from what point of the Compass it will, the ships riding there are exposd to the fury of it, and upon the dragging of an Anchor, wrecks do commonly follow upon the adjoining strand.

Touching the punctilios of *honor* that *England* may hazard in parting with *Dunkirk*, tis answerd, That twas nothing dishonorable for *England* to give away that which she never got: for indeed twas the *French King* who
got

got it; He had a Royal Army of Effectif men both Horfe and Foot to beleager it; twas *His* Musket that kill'd Marquifs de *Leda* the brave Governor; ther was only a Brigade of English Auxiliaries, who, tis tru, performed their parts very gallantly, and did contribute much to the service: But twas the *French* King with whom the town did capitulat; twas to Him she opend her Gates, and gave up her Keys; twas *He* who did ride Conquerer into the place, where he put up his *Standard*, caus'd *Te Deum* to be sung, and so took full possession of it. Tis tru, a little alter, according to private Articles with *Cromwel*, he left there an English Garifon, and a *Scotch* Governor, who had then dependence of service upon him, as having bin bred in his Court; Now, the *Gallican* Civilians say, that *Cromwel* to whom the Article was made being dead, and the Government of *England* quite alterd, (from a kind of *Commonwealth* to a *Kingdom*) the *French* King was not obliged to perform it longer, for in some cases, *Pactum moritur cum Persona*.

Moreover, touching point of *Honor*, It had bin (under favour) rather a kind of Dishonour that *England* shold still hold
Dun-

Dunkirk: For first, it had been to continue the Fame of an infamous Rebel, in regard the world held *Dunkirk* to be an Acquest of *His*. Adde herunto that the Honor of *England* among the wisest Nations began to be questiond both in point of *Prudence* and *Providence*, for her to export and expend such a vast treasure to hold so dry a place, (the Benefit wherof made such poor Returns) and not to accept of 400 thousand pounds Sterling *En Argent comptant*, specially now that there is such a general complaint of scarcity of Coyn in *England*; whereas *Hen. 8.* though a high boysterous Prince, had not much above the third part of such a sum for *Tournay* and *Ierwyn*, and that to be paid in twelve yeers by the *French*.

Furthermore, by the opinion of the knowingst Commanders who had sometimes servd in *Flanders*, & having bin quarterd a long time in *Dunkirk*, knew evry inch of the untortifiable and sandy loose instable soyl about it; I say, by the Positive Opinion of old experienced *English* Officers, *Dunkirk* was not a place *Tenable*, she was not *Leager-proof*; for if she had bin so, she would not have changd Masters so often in

18 years; I say, *Dunkirk* was not *Tenable* in case a numerous storming resolut Army had stood before it, (unless such another numerous Army had bin in the town to oppose it) but that half that mony which was given for it might have servd to have regaind it, and a private sudden League might have bin struck to that effect twixt the *French, Spaniard & Hollander*, or any two of them, who wold have concurred *in hoc tertio*: For they did all malign us that we kept such footing in *Flanders*. Nor could ther ever have bin a perfect Cordial Peace twixt us, and any of the said three Nations while we kept *Dunkirk*, but it wold have still ministred matter of Jelousy, of Quarrels about Contributions, of Plottings ever and anon how to make us weary of holding it; which made one say, That the English settling in *Dunkirk*, was like the *Moufe who made her Nest in the Cats ear*.

Adde herunto that tis well known (though not by *All*) that in the late Treary and transactions of Peace twixt *France* and *Spain*, ther was a private Article relating to *Dunkirk*, which bound both the Kings in reciprocal ties, to the prejudice of *England* in this particular.

C

We

We know that *England* hath had from time to time divers *Extraneous* Possessions of this nature ; yet they were but as fetters in her Cap, never any did quit cost, or by any real advantages countervail her trouble, expences, and hazards in keeping them. Now among all such, the town of *Callis* bears the nearest analogy and similitude with *Dunkirk*: But first we will give a touch only at the other in order of time.

The first Forren thing that *England* ever had, was *Normandy*, which came to be her Inheritance ; a rich and copious Country, yet we could never make that Country subsist of it self, but our Mony, Men, and Arms went still over to secure it. *William* the Conqueror, though her Native Duke, did (as an authentique Historian hath it) *Angliam deglubere*, He did shear *England* to keep it ; *Rufus* his son did *Angliam Excoriare*, He did fley *England* to preserve it ; His Granchild did *Angliam emulgere usq; ad sanguinem*, He did milk *England* till the blood came forth to defend *Normandy*, being forced to raise 13 Castles to protect it against the Incursions of the confining *French* ; insomuch that when the Duke of *Tork* was Regent, a computation being made

made of the charge in keeping *Normandy*, was found in the Chamber of Accounts, that the Expences from the beginning in keeping that *Province* exceeded the Revenues thereof three hundred forty and eight thousand pounds, which was a prodigious sum in those days.

The next *Forren* Country that came to truckle under *England*, was *Aquitane*, *Guyen*, and *Gascony*, the most exuberant and fertillst Provinces of all *France*, yet they could never countervail the cost, but they still draind moneys, and multitudes of men out of *England*, who at their returns in steed of spoils and wealth, brought nothing but poverty, and so increasd the number of Beggers and Thiefs.

The town of *Bordeaux* her self, though a rich Mercantile City, did hardly defray the Salary of the *English* Præfidiary forces that were in it; and *Fronsack* Castle alone did cost 1000 l. per ann. as the Record hath it; As also, that it was deliverd in Parliament 7 Ric. 2. that *Gascony* with other places we held then in *France*, stood *England* in above the Revenues therof, 24000 l. a year.

The benefit we receavd by taking footing

in *Armorica*, or little *Britaine*, may appeer by a few examples; For twas declar'd in Parlement 3 *Hen. 2.* That *ad defensionem Britanniae non sufficiebat thesaurus totius Angliae.* The Town and Castle of *Brest* alone cost *Ric. 2.* 12000 Marks a yeer, and the 9 of his Raigh it stood in 13118 l. 18 s. 6 d. as the Record hath it.

Touching *Tournay* (and *Terwyn*) *Hen. 8.* spent most of that mighty trefure his parsimonious *Father* left him, in getting and keeping it: But finding the charge so excessive, he sold it to the *French* for a far smaller sum then was had for *Dunkirk*: For he had but 150000 l. for it, and that to be paid in twelve yeers, wherof some part is not paid to this day. And touching the town of *Bulloigne*, his son *Edw. 6.* sold it, not many yeers alter, but for 100000 l.

We are now come to *Calis*, which notwithstanding the Contributory Territories about it be far more large then those adjoyning to *Dunkirk*, and that the transfretation thence to *England* be shorter half in half, yet it stands upon good Record, That from *Edw. 3.* who first got it, to the 2 of *Queen Mary* who lost it, it cost *England* 337400 l. 9 s. 4 d.

Con-

Concerning *Ireland*, which comes in the rank of *Forren* Acquests, though it be a fruitful self-sufficient Country, and as one said, a good fat Goose to pluck, yet the Revenues thereof never counter-balanced the charge till the *Earl of Staffords* time, who maybe said to be the first which made *Ireland* a *Nown Substantif* to stand by it self, without any support of treasure from *England*. Nor could *Queen Eliz.* though cryed up for a great Housewife, bring it to subsist of it self, no not in time of Peace, but still Moneys were sent over from the Exchequer in *Westminster*, which may be seen upon exact record: But in time of *War*, the example of *Sir John Perrot* may serve for all, who in his two years Government there, spent *England* 116368 l.

The last *Forren* places which *England* had, were the Cautionary Towns of *Flusbing*, *Brill*, and the *Ramaking*; But when the 80000 l. for which they were hypothequed or pawnd was paid King *James*, twas found that almost the whole sum had bin drunk up in paying the English Garisons all the while.

From these Premises this Conclusion
may

may be deduced, That no Outlandish or Transmarin Possessions (except those lately in the *Indies* pointed at before, which are supported by the Merchant) did ever make *England* thrive, but they were a cause of perpetual issues of *treasure*, which is the great Artery of any Country, wherby *England* may be said to have spent her very blood and Vital Spirits upon them from time to time.

Now, the Reason may well be, that such *Excentrique* Possessions did not prosper with *England*, in regard that by the Primitive institution of God and Nature, the Ile of *Great Britain* is a compleat distinct Mass of Earth, and an Empire of it self; She may be said to be as the *Spaniard* saith of Her, *Como la Tortuga en su concha*, like a Tortoise in her shell, who is so prodigiously armed, (but for *Defence* only) and the Divine Providence accordingly hath made *Great Britain* more apposit and proper to *Defend*, then to *Extend* her self further. And to that Defensive end she hath those two properties which the Philosopher requires in a strong self-preserving Country, *viz.* An easie Egrefs for the Natives who know her shallows and shells of sands, her Flats and
Rocks,

Rocks, &c. and a hard Ingress for the *Stranger* who knows them not.

Moreover, *Great Britain* hath the advantage of having the best shipping of any other for her own *Defence*; For no Country hath such rough Oke as she hath for *Knee-Timber*, and for other Naval uses: Her People also have a Natural Dexterity and Aptitude to *Navigation*, with a courage extraordinary that way.

Add herunto, that the Position of her Seas, with the straightness thereof in point of distance from her Neighbours, is such, and her Ports upon those Seas are so advantageously situated, that none can pass or repass through her *Sleeve* or *Channels*, but she may controul them without the help of *Dunkirk*, or any other coadjutant place on her opposit Coasts, specially at such a monstrous rate: For according to the cautious old saying, *A man may buy Gold too dear*.

To conclude: Wheras some do insist much on point of Honor by parting with *Dunkirk*, in the judgment of the most serious and well-weighd men, it had bin taken rather as a Dishonor for a King of *Great Britain*

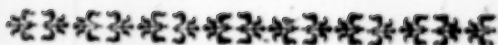
Britain to distrust his *strength* so much ; as not to be able to gard his own Seas and Subjects as his Royal Progenitors did, without the adventitious help of a *Forren* place got by so notorious a Regicide , with an aim & intent to enable him the more to have still kept him out. And it may be well remembred , that his present Majesty of *England* appeerd then against the taking of it ; to which purpose the Dukes of *York* and *Glocester* were actually in Arms in the field for opposing it ; and it was the Duke of *York* who gave the first charge , and did notable execution.

Lastly , It may well stand with the reach of tru Policy, and the interest of *England* , to leave the town of *Dunkirk* like a bone twixt *France* and *Spain* , as very probably tis like to prove in time. Moreover, this so neer approach of the *French* begins alredy to make some Impressions of Jelousie in the *Hollanders*, being awakend by the old Proverb , *Ayez le Francois pour ton Amy, non pas pour ton Voisin* ; Have the French for thy *Friend*, not for thy *Neighbor* if thou canst chuse.

Thus

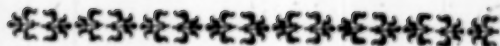
Thus have we twisted this great Business upon a small bottome, for the *satisfaction* of evry true Childe of Reason, and *confutation* of those who, being transported by Aery Conceits, cry it down for an Unpolitik Act of State.

Jam. Howell.



E

New







Newv Additions

Concerning the

H A R B O U R

A T

DUNKIRK.

THe Sea retreats upon every ebb and low water at the least one English Mile back from the Harbour, so that the Harbour is all dry, and a man may go along the deepest part of the

E 2

said

saïd Harbour with his shooes dry a
Mile towards the Sea.

And at the highest Spring-tyde
there is no deeper water at the co-
ming in, or at the going out of the
Habour at the utmost, but 15 Eng-
lish foot.

Infomuch, That no Ships or Ves-
sels can go out, or come into the saïd
Harbour, which go deeper then 11
or 12 foot ; and when the Ships or
Vessels which go deep 11 or 12 foot,
that must be just at the highest
Spring-tyde, within an hours time
before the water begins to ebb or
fall , and that the weather and Sea
be smooth and calm , otherwise if
the Sea be rough and tumbling, the
Ships or Vessels by the capping
of the Sea will strike to the ground,
and break themselves in an hundred
pieces, as very often is seen, if they
take

take not great heed. The Ground within and without the Harbour is hard all over, and the Ships or Vessels within must lie at every ebb of the water upon the hard ground, in danger to crack and break themselves by their own weight, with that of their Ordnance and Landing.

And every Frigate, Ship or Vessel of about 180 or 200 Tun in burthen, with their Cargos, and Ordnance, and Provision in it, goes at the least 12 or 13 foot deep : inso-much that *Dunkirk* is onely a Harbour for small Vessels and Boats, such as their first and former Trade of *Fishing* and drying of Herrings was ; and nothing at all fit for any men of War, or Ships of consequence.

The *Splinter* or *Schourtien* of *Mardike*,

dike, which is a Creek along the Sea there, about an English Mile in length, accidentally occasioned by the current of the Sea all along the shore, or coast, is of a much deeper water, and of more consequence then the Harbour of *Dunkirk*. but it lies so open to the Sea, that by hard winds and stress of weather no ships can possibly ride there in winter but are in danger to break their Cables, and be cast upon the shore by any Westerly Winds.

The *Splinter* or *Schourtien* goes not to the Harbour of *Dunkirk*, but is by one Mile or more short of the Harbour: but if any Ships will go from thence to *Dunkirk*, they must pass over a hard sandy Bank, where no Ships can go over which goes deeper then 8 or 9 foot at the highest Spring-tyde; and that must be
with

with a calm water, or smooth Sea.

And for to gain two foot deeper, all Ships that are of any considerable burthen, must go round about, and backwards by the Sea to come into *Dunkirk* at the highest Spring-tyde, over the sand-banks, which are a great many, all about, two or three Leagues broad near the said Harbour and Sea-shore, and very moveable, and altering upon every stress of weather, so that most great Ships or Men of War going from thence are put to the trouble to provide themselves with an extraordinary Pilot, or *Costerer*, as they call him, by reason of the said shelves and banks of sands, between which the *Hollands* Men of War were used to lie at Anchor, but in Summer only.

Captain *Cadde* and others have
made

made several Sea-Maps of the said sandy Banks for their better information, which are printed, and may be had for 6 or 8 *d.* apiece.

Dunkirk is not worth the tenth part of the Charges which a Garison must needs cost to keep the said Town, if the King of *England*, the King of *France*, or the States of *Holland* should possess it.

And indeed it is not fitting for any to hold, excepting it be for the King of *Spain*, whose Country lies round about it, being a fit Port for his subjects, & their inward Commerce, and commodity of Trading, because the King of *Spain* needs not have any greater Garison therein then two, three or four Companies of Foot-souldiers to keep the Inhabitants in obedience.

More-

Moreover, *Dunkirk* is inclosed, bounded and confined between *Graveling*, *Bourborgh*, *Linken*, *Wynox-Bergen*, *Honscately*, *Furne* and *Newport* : so that the Garisons in *Dunkirk* can go no further, nor have any Contribution beyond it out of any Friends or Enemies Country; being so narrowly encompassed, that it is not possible to maintain and nourish the tenth part of the Garison with Victuals, if they be not supplied from abroad ever and anon.

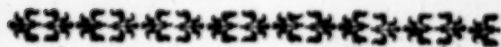
Now, if *Dunkirk* should have a bold and ventrous Enemy coming from or along the Sea-shore, the said Enemy may lodge himself the first night between the *Fort rouge* and the Harbour, and be Master of the said Harbour the first

night, so that no Vessel can go out, nor come in, or subsist in the said Harbour, but may be be battered in pieces: whereby 'tis no hard matter to destroy also the Brick-wall between the Town and the Harbour level to the ground, and so take the Town that way by a Ship-bridge over the said Harbour, or at low water, in spite of all their fortifications round about it.

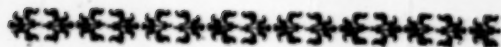
But to think to make there a kind of *Sound*, as that in the *Baltik* Sea between *Elsenore* and *Elsenborg*, which are but one League distance the one from the other, is but a shallow imagination: for *England* could not do it when she had *Calis* by reason of the great distance the one from the other, which is seven Leagues from *Dover*; and much less likely is such a thing to be done

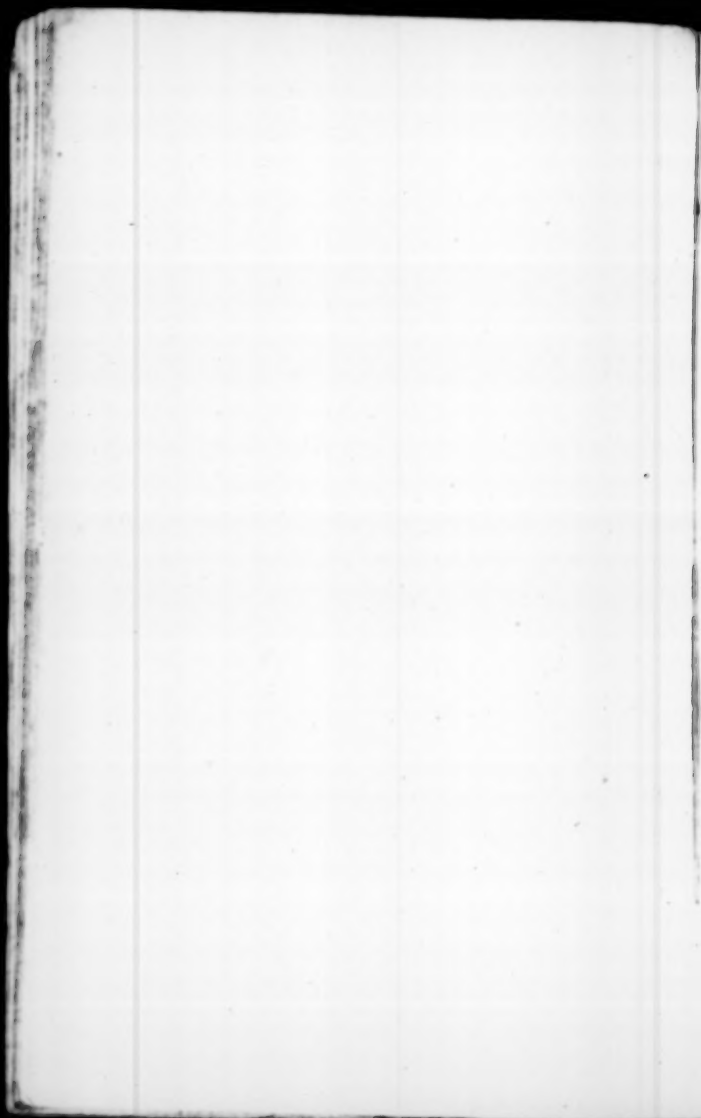
done between *Dover* and *Dunkirk*,
being twelve Leagues distant the
one from the other : besides, the im-
peachment of the many shallows,
and ill-favoured banks under water
in the Sea, & the contrary courses of
the streams, occasioned by the said
banks, make commonly the passage
more confused and incertain by ma-
ny hours difference in sayling.

J. Haes Donke.



F I N I S.







There is lately Published,

A Most excellent Discourse concerning the Precedency of Kings ; wherein the Reasons and Arguments of the three greatest Monarchs of Christendome, who claim a severall Right thereunto, are faithfully Collected and Rendred. Whereunto is adjoynd a distinct Treatise of Ambassadors. *Fol. Price 7 s.*

The Conduct and Character of Count *Nicholas Seyini*, Protestant *Generalissimo* of the Auxiliaries in *Hungary*, the most prudent and resolved Champion of Christendome. *Price one shilling.*

Pharamond: An excellent new Romance, written by the Author of *Cassandra* and *Cleopatra*. *Fol. Price 10 s.*

The Villain, a Tragedy, by *T. Porter*, Esq; *Price 1 s.*

The Ungrateful Favourite, a Comedy, by a Person of Honour. *Price one shilling.*

Parsons

*Parsons Law, or a View of Advow-
son's.* 8.

Bibles in Latine in 12.

Genealogies of the Bible in all Volumes.

Holdsworth's Sermons, 4.

Purchas of Bees, 4.

*Wise-mans Crown, or the Glory of the
Rosie-Cross, by J. Heydon,* 8.

Painting of the Ancients, 4.

White on the Sabbath, 4.

Buchanus Body of Divinity, 4.

Greenbill on Ezekiel, second part, 4.

Holikes Doctrine of Life, 4.

Oughtred of Proportions, 8.

*Henry the fourth of France his Life, by
the Bishop of Rodez,* 8.

These, with variety of all sorts of Books,
are to be sold by *Samuel Spend*, at the Rain-
bow in *Fleetstreet*.

E I N I S.

7.

5.

C

A

